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Foreign Crops and MARKETS

VOLUME 55 NUMBER 22

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA RELATIVE TO CANADIAN IMPORT RESTRICTIONS ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Last week's issue (November 24, 1947) of Foreign Crops and Markets contained an outline of the newly imposed Canadian restrictions on imports from the dollar area, with special reference to the fruits and vegetables affected.

Further information regarding the restrictions is herewith presented.

Table I, below, indicates the prospective size of the import quotas which have been imposed on fruits and vegetables coming from the United States.

Table II on page 385 presents the value of 1946 imports from the United States of the chief agricultural and food items, the entry of which has been prohibited.

Table I: Prospective Annual Canadian Import Quotas on Fruits and Vegetables from the United States

Commodity	Average value of imports from the United States 1937-39	Prospective value of annual import quota from the United States (200 percent of 1937-39 average)	Value of imports from the United States 1946
	- - - - - - - -	1,000 Canadian Dollars 1/	- - - - - - - -
Oranges	5,995	11,990	26,692
Grapefruit	1,200	2,400	4,969
Lemons	1,146	2,292	2,848
Apples, fresh	182	364	263
Lime juice, fruit syrups and other fruit juices	6,196	12,392	6,023
Potatoes, fresh;-			
White except seed potatoes	540	1,080	6,778
White, dried	3	6	16
Sweet potatoes, fresh	151	302	609
Onions, fresh	215	430	691
TOTAL	15,628	31,256	48,889

1/ Canadian dollar at par with the U.S. dollar in the 1937-39 period, and since July 3, 1946. Value Jan. 1 - July 2, 1946 was 90.9 cents U.S.

(Continued on Page 385)

WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION UP 5 PERCENT

World production of beet and cane sugar for the 1947-48 season is estimated at 33,466,000 short tons (raw value), compared with 31,894,000 tons (revised) in 1946-47 and the 5-year (1935-39) average of 34,787,000 tons. Major increases this season in the United States, the U.S.S.R. and the Philippines more than offset decreases in Cuba and western Europe. In the latter area a late planting season and a dry summer combined to reduce beet sugar production materially below both earlier expectations and last season's output.

World beet sugar production continued to recover in 1947-48 and is expected to reach a total of 10,453,000 short tons (raw value). This compares with 9,258,000 short tons last season, 6,882,000 tons in 1945-46, the low for the war and postwar period, and 12,011,000 tons, the 1935-39 average. European beet sugar production (exclusive of the U.S.S.R.) is still below prewar but in all other areas beet sugar production is above the 1935-39 average. Cane sugar production is expected to increase to 23,013,000 short tons from 22,636,000 tons in 1946-47, and compares with 22,776,000 tons in prewar years. The high level of cane sugar production relative to prewar in Cuba, other Western Hemisphere countries, and in Africa more than offset the decreases in Asia and Oceania.

In North and Central America, including the West Indies, the present outlook is for a total production of cane and beet sugar of 11,423,000 short tons compared with 11,434,000 tons in 1946-47 and the 5-year (1935-39) average of 7,801,000 tons. As compared with last season's output, sizable decreases are expected in production in Cuba and Puerto Rico but these are largely offset by increases in the United States, Mexico, and the British West Indies. In Cuba it is reported that sufficient cane is available to produce slightly more sugar than that produced last year, but some acreage will probably not be cut this year.

Unfavorable growing weather stopped the recovery trend of European beet sugar and the current season's output, exclusive of the U.S.S.R., is expected to total only 5,274,000 short tons compared with 5,721,000 tons last season and a prewar average of 7,408,000 tons. Most of the western countries show declines from a year ago, while many eastern countries show increases, although Czechoslovakia has a disastrous season in prospect.

The beet crop in the U.S.S.R. is expected to be slightly above prewar, having made tremendous progress this season. The production of sugar in the U.S.S.R. may total 3,000,000 short tons, compared with 1,750,000 tons last season and the prewar average of 2,887,000 tons.

Sugar production in Asia is expected to continue the recovery trend started last year. The current season's output is expected to total 7,477,000 short tons, compared with 6,928,000 tons in 1946-47 and the prewar average of 10,890,000 tons. The Philippines show remarkable recovery this year but Java and Formosa continue rather poor prospects. India's production is expected to be maintained at the relatively high level of 6,250,000 tons.

(Continued on Page 378; table follows)

SUGAR (raw value): Production in specified countries a/
averages 1930-34, 1935-39, and annual 1944-47

Countries by Continent	Average 1930-34	Average 1935-39	1944	1945	1946	1947 b/
	1,000 S. tons	1,000 S. tons	1,000 S. tons	1,000 S. tons	1,000 S. tons	1,000 S. tons
NORTH AMERICA (cane)						
British Honduras	0	1	1	1	1	1
Canada (beet)	66	76	88	85	109	100
Costa Rica	7	9	9	9	10	10
El Salvador	23	19	20	22	32	30
Guatemala	38	38	54	64	65	65
Honduras	1	2	2	2	2	2
Mexico	268	364	439	444	572	650
Nicaragua	6	9	14	15	16	16
Panama incl. Canal Zone	3	5	5	7	9	10
United States (beet)	1,396	1,520	1,056	1,278	1,523	1,900
United States (cane)	236	474	437	475	425	420
Caribbean						
Antigua	19	25	23	30	30	30
Barbados	90	133	111	127	98	120
Cuba	2,847	3,183	3,923	4,476	6,448	6,000
Dominican Republic	439	491	407	504	513	515
Grenada	1	1	1	1	1	1
Guadeloupe	40	53	31	49	49	45
Haiti	28	44	50	44	49	52
Jamaica	69	119	170	199	191	220
Martinique	49	62	12	26	30	45
Puerto Rico	894	974	964	909	1,088	1,000
St. Christopher	25	36	32	36	37	37
St. Lucia and St. Vincent	6	9	8	6	7	8
Trinidad and Tobago	121	148	86	123	123	140
Virgin Islands of the U.S.	3	6	4	6	6	6
Total NORTH AMERICA	6,675	7,801	7,947	8,938	11,434	11,423
EUROPE (beet)						
Austria	192	196	91	20	27	45
Belgium	278	259	215	155	260	200
Bulgaria	36	24 c/	39 c/	21 c/	36 c/	22
Czechoslovakia	806	721	592	493	670	450
Denmark	173	257	196	211	237	220
Eire	37	89	103	116	76	74
Finland	7	13	6 c/	6 c/	5 c/	6
France	1,112	1,059	366	508	840	775
Germany	1,838	2,122	1,777 c/	850 c/	1,095 c/	915
Hungary	158	139 c/	216	8	74	145
Italy	397	416	65	21	304	330
Netherlands	262	255	45	66	273	257
Poland and Danzig	546	548	(480) c/	216 c/	470 c/	530
Rumania	113	129 c/	155 c/	30 c/	38 c/	135

SUGAR (raw value): Production in specified countries a/ average 1930-34, 1935-39, and annual 1944-47

Countries by Continent	Average 1930-34	Average 1935-39	1944	1945	1946	1947 b/
	1,000 S. tons	1,000 S. tons	1,000 S. tons	1,000 S. tons	1,000 S. tons	1,000 S. tons
EUROPE (beet) (cont'd)						
Spain d/	374	209	177	132	202	235
Sweden	252	340	308	325	320	260
Switzerland	8	12	25	31	24	25
United Kingdom	497	527	467	605	695	500
Yugoslavia	89	93	19	38	75	150
Total Europe (excl. USSR)	7,175	7,408	5,342	3,852	5,721	5,274
USSR (Europe and Asia) e/ (beet)	1,584	2,887	1,270	1,500	1,750	3,000
ASIA (cane)						
Iran (beet)	4	21	28	25	40	52
Turkey (beet)	41	75	110	118	118	120
Burma	f/	78	43	20	40	40
China	285	529	(200)	192	200	200
French Indochina	59	76	80	50	45	50
India g/	5,082	6,168	6,139	6,066	6,245	6,250
Japan h/	134	167	105	50	10	20
Formosa	889	1,202	290	95	35	150
Java and Madura i/	1,731	1,447	95	22	15	65
Philippine Islands j/	1,177	1,127	75	115	180	530
Total Asia (excl. USSR)	9,402	10,890	7,165	6,753	6,928	7,477
SOUTH AMERICA (cane)						
Argentina	381	480	506	495	700	690
Brazil	1,105	1,159	1,344	1,382	1,565	1,600
British Guiana	163	209	177	190	194	196
Colombia	32	47	95	95	96	100
Ecuador	22	24	27	38	39	42
Paraguay	7	7	12	9	21	18
Peru	441	448	468	438	460	460
Surinam	21	19	5	5	5	5
Uruguay (beet)	2	2	2	2	2	2
Venezuela	23	19	42	35	40	40
Total South America	2,197	2,414	2,678	2,689	3,122	3,153
AFRICA (cane)						
Belgian Congo	5	15	15	16	16	18
British East Africa	30	63	67	68	78	80
Kenya	-	-	9	9	11	12
Tanganyika	-	-	8	8	8	8
Uganda	-	-	50	51	59	60
Egypt	161	167	190	198	203	200
Madagascar	8	13	13	18	14	12
Madeira Islands and Azores	9	9	6	7	7	8

SUGAR (raw value): Production in specified countries a/ averages 1930-34, 1935-39, and annual 1944-47

Countries by Continent	Average		1944	1945	1946	1947 b/
	1930-34	1935-39				
	1,000 S. tons	1,000 S. tons	1,000 S. tons	1,000 S. tons	1,000 S. tons	1,000 S. tons
AFRICA (cane) (cont'd)						
Mauritius	236	321	223	145	325	375
Mozambique	93	79	91	79	80	80
Angola	26	38	58	56	56	56
Reunion	64	92	14	27	35	95
Union of South Africa	366	498	614	553	475	500
Total Africa	998	1,295	1,291	1,167	1,289	1,424
OCEANIA (cane)						
Australia	667	894	750	746	619	620
Fiji	117	143	77	61	131	145
Hawaiian Islands	1,042	986	821	680	900	950
Japanese Mandated Islands	52	69	0	0	0	0
Total Oceania	1,878	2,092	1,648	1,487	1,650	1,715
Total (beet)	10,274	12,011	7,920	6,882	9,258	10,453
Total (cane)	19,635	22,776	19,421	19,504	22,636	23,013
TOTAL (beet and cane)	29,909	34,787	27,341	26,386	31,894	33,466

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States foreign-service officers, results of office research and other information. Estimates of countries having boundary changes have been adjusted to prewar boundaries except as noted. Data for some countries, including Yugoslavia, obtained from the Statistical Bulletin of the International Sugar Council in London.

a/ Years shown are for crop years; generally the harvesting season begins in the fall months of the year shown or in the early months of the following year, except in certain cane-sugar-producing countries in the Southern Hemisphere, such as Australia, Argentina, Mauritius, Union of South Africa, etc., where the season begins in May or June of the year shown. b/ Preliminary. c/ Data not comparable with previous years because of boundary changes. d/ Includes a small quantity of cane sugar. e/ Includes Latvia and Lithuania. f/ Included in India. g/ Data for India are in terms of gur, a low grade of brown sugar. Includes Burma 1930-34 only. h/ Includes cane and beet sugar. i/ Data for Java are for the calendar years following the years shown. j/ Includes centrifugal and muscovado sugar.

WORLD PEANUT PRODUCTION EXCEEDS PREWAR OUTPUT [1]

World peanut production in 1947 is estimated at 9.8 million short tons, according to information available in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This represents small increases (2 and 3 percent, respectively) over the 1946 and the average prewar crops. Expansion over last year in the output of the United States, India, the Netherlands Indies, and French West Africa slightly overbalanced the reductions in the crops of China, Nigeria, and Argentina.

NORTH AMERICA:

North American countries produced 1,152,000 tons of peanuts this year compared with the average of only 640,000 during 1935-39. The United States accounted for 92 percent of this total with an output of 1,063,000 tons compared with 1,018,000 in 1946, 1,096,000 in 1942 (the record), and 615,000 in prewar years. This is the sixth consecutive year of production exceeding a million tons. The smallest acreage since 1944 was harvested this season, but generally favorable weather conditions resulted in the highest yield per acre (685 pounds) since 1941.

Mexico's 1947 peanut production will approximately equal the 1946 crop of 50,000 tons although the areas harvested this year in Guerrero and in the central producing region are slightly above the previous year. This increase will probably be offset by a decline in production in Jalisco. Jalisco has been for many years the leading peanut producing district, but there has been a trend recently toward a decline of its importance since it has been found that soils in other areas, especially in the central regions, are more suitable for this crop.

The Cuban crop is down from 29,000 tons a year ago to an estimated 25,000 this year. Despite the fact that the Ministry of Agriculture purchased good-quality seed from the United States and conducted an extensive campaign for acreage expansion, farmers were reluctant to respond due to fear of competition from United States soybean oil. The area is placed at approximately 70,000 acres. The Dominican Republic's harvest of 8,800 tons is the second largest on record.

ASIA:

Asiatic peanut production for 1947 is estimated at about 7.0 million tons, a 3 percent increase over that of 1946 and a decrease of less than 1 percent from the prewar average output. The world's largest peanut producing country, India, is expected to harvest approximately 4.0 million tons compared with 3.9 million in 1946 and the 1935-39 average of 3.3 million. Weather and crop conditions have been generally satisfactory. Peanut acreage has remained approximately the same, about 10.0 million acres, for the past five years, or about 2.5 million acres larger than prewar. It is doubtful that greater areas will be planted to any oilseed crops as India's food requirements continue to increase. The Government of India, as well as many of the Provincial and State Governments, has encouraged the production of food grains and restricted the production of other farm products.

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[1] A more extensive statement on this subject may be obtained upon request to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

(Text continued on Page 383; table follows)

PEANUTS a/: Acreage and production in specified areas, year of harvest, average 1935-39, annual 1943-47

Continent and Country	Acreage b/						Production					
	Average 1935-39	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947 c/	Average 1935-39	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947 c/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America												
Guatemala	1	2	-	-	-	-	.3	.8	-	-	-	-
Mexico	33	114	108	-	-	-	12.2	51.1	42.6	38.6	49.6	49.6
United States	1,659	3,492	3,068	3160	3,136	3,104	614.7	1,088.2	1,040.4	1,021.1	1,018.2	1,062.6
Cuba	-	133	67	118	75	70	d/ 8.4	35.0	25.0	23.5	29.0	25.0
Dominican Republic	-	31	30	44	29	43	d/ 3.8	8.4	4.6	10.0	7.2	8.8
Total e/	1,800	3,800	3,300	3,400	3,350	3,350	640.0	1,186.0	1,116.0	1,098.0	1,109.0	1,152.0
Europe												
Bulgaria f/	5	4	2	3	4	1	2.2	1.0	.6	.5	1.7	-
Italy	d/ 2	7	6	7	7	7	d/ 1.6	5.5	3.9	4.9	4.8	4.7
Spain	g/ 24	19	15	15	-	-	g/ 23.3	13.0	10.9	10.4	-	-
Total e/	35	35	25	30	35	35	28.0	20.0	16.0	16.0	23.0	22.0
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	d/ 29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia												
Burma	784	726	-	559	510	-	192.2	100.0	-	126.6	115.0	-
China proper h/	d/ 3,639	3,146	3,203	3,214	3,239	3,236	d/ 2913.4	2,374.5	2,398.2	2,342.6	2,425.4	2,380.2
Manchuria and Jehol	-	-	-	-	-	-	d/ 121.6	-	-	-	-	-
French India	d/ 7	7	7	7	10	-	d/ 5.6	4.7	6.1	6.1	-	-
French Indochina	42	116	98	-	-	-	16.0	31.0	23.0	-	-	-
India	7,535	9,808	10,574	10,273	9,990	10,000	3,295.7	4,281.8	4,318.7	3,881.9	3,911.0	4,000.0
Japan proper	d/ 19	-	-	-	-	-	14.6	-	-	19.8	19.8	-
Formosa	d/ 77	-	-	-	-	-	57.7	20.0	-	-	-	-
Kwantung Leased Territory	d/ 101	-	-	-	-	-	d/ 91.1	-	-	-	-	-
Netherland Indies i/	572	718	432	221	326	464	289.1	348.6	179.1	92.4	116.6	215.5
Philippine Islands	18	-	-	-	-	-	4.7	-	-	-	-	-
Total e/	13,200	15,100	15,500	15,000	15,000	15,000	7,040.0	7,423.0	7,298.0	6,680.0	6,805.0	6,984.0

South America													
Argentina	d/ 207	269	359	351	381	294	87.3	105.9	219.2	174.4	153.3	117.8
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	g/ 14.8	28.8	46.0	27.6	-	-
Paraguay	d/ 29	29	-	14	-	-	d/ 19.4	21.7	4.4	4.8	5.0	-
Uruguay	5	17	12	15	15	23	1.2	2.0	3.9	5.4	5.9	6.3
Total e/	400	500	600	600	600	550	129.0	166.0	283.0	225.0	211.0	179.0
Africa												
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	43	58	55	-	-	-	8.1	11.3	11.5	-	-	-
Belgian Congo	g/ 245	-	-	-	534	546	g/ 65.1	-	-	-	-	-
Tanganyika	d/ 277	-	-	-	-	-	i/ 23.4	8.1	5.6	5.2	3.2	9.2
Uganda	d/ 156	-	-	-	-	-	k/ 2.2	11.8	11.8	6.7	-	-
Gambia i/	-	-	-	-	-	-	58.1	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	23	26	27	25	25	-	17.2	18.6	22.0	20.7	16.9	-
French Equatorial Africa and Cameroun	d/ 388	-	-	-	-	-	g/ 58.8	-	-	-	-	-
French West Africa	d/ 2,955	-	-	-	-	-	d/ 875.9	500.0	275.6	470.0	380.0	400.0
Madagascar	14	19	27	31	30	25	6.6	6.6	7.7	8.8	8.8	8.0
Mozambique	-	-	-	-	-	-	i/ 42.9	i/ 13.2	i/ 12.5	i/ 28.2	-	24.2
Nigeria and Cameroons	-	-	-	2,500	2,500	2,500	i/ 354.7	500.0	400.0	616.0	616.0	560.0
Angola	18	-	-	-	-	-	6.2	5.8	7.6	8.4	-	-
Portuguese Guinea i/	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.0	38.9	22.2	40.1	-	-
Union of South Africa l/	56	-	-	-	-	100	12.0	12.8	14.4	4.8	12.5	35.0
Total e/	6,120	5,500	4,000	6,000	6,100	6,200	1,673.0	1,348.0	992.0	1,488.0	1,456.0	1,450.0
Oceania												
Australia	d/ 14	16	16	19	25	39	d/ 6.1	7.2	8.7	11.5	14.9	22.5
Total e/	15	20	20	25	30	40	7.0	8.0	9.0	12.5	15.0	23.0
World Total	21,600	25,000	23,500	25,100	25,200	25,300	9,532.0	10,160.0	9,723.0	9,534.0	9,635.0	9,828.0

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information.

a/ Peanuts in the shell. Southern Hemisphere peanut crops, which are harvested from April to June, are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested from September through December of the same year. b/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. c/ Preliminary. d/ Average of less than 5 years. e/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. f/ Beginning with 1943, figures include Southern Dobrudja. g/ One year only. h/ Partly estimated. i/ Export figures. j/ Java and Madura. k/ Exports from Kenya and Uganda. l/ European farms only.

WORLD WOOL OUTPUT IN 1947 SLIGHTLY ABOVE JUNE FORECAST

World wool production in 1947 is now expected to reach 3,720 million pounds, an increase of one percent above the preliminary estimate published in June, 1947 a/. Improved weather and feed conditions in the important wool producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere indicate upward revisions for some of these countries which offset downward revisions in important Northern Hemisphere countries such as the United States and the United Kingdom.

Southern Hemisphere production in 1947 is now estimated at 2,300 million pounds or 62 percent of the world's total output. This is one percent below the preceding year but 3 percent above the average for the years 1936-40. The bulk of the world's exports of fine apparel wool comes from this area.

Production in the Northern Hemisphere, where all the world's important consuming countries are located, is estimated at 1,410 million pounds, a reduction of 4 percent below 1946.

The Southern Hemisphere wool output is of particular interest at this time of year, as shearing of the new clip has just passed its peak and the clip is being marketed. Prices currently being established are having an important influence on world prices of wool and the prices that the United States will have to pay for imported wool.

Weather and feed conditions in Australia have improved materially in 1947 and wool production is now expected to be slightly higher than indicated earlier. Lambing percentages in that country are reported as excellent and should favorable weather conditions continue into next year, a slight increase may be expected in sheep numbers on March 31, 1948. With these improvements in producing conditions, and with strong world demand for fine wool, an upturn in production in the next few years is indicated.

Sheep numbers in 1947 in the Union of South Africa probably reached the lowest point for several years because of extended periods of drought. Conditions have improved, however, and an upturn in wooled sheep may be expected. This country, together with Australia and the United States, produces the bulk of the world's fine apparel wool and production in the three countries combined in 1947 was about 15 percent below the average for 1936-40.

Prospects have also improved in New Zealand and production in 1947-48 is now expected to be about the same as in 1946 but about 3 percent below the record of 372 million pounds established in 1944.

South American production in 1947 is expected to be smaller than in 1946 but is still 21 percent above the average for the years 1936-40. Production in Argentina, the most important producing country, fell to 495 million pounds in 1947, a decrease of about 4 percent from 1946 but 21 percent above the average production for 1936-40. Unfavorable weather and feed conditions in 1946 which were accentuated in 1947, resulted in unusually heavy slaughter

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a/ Published in Foreign Crops and Markets, June 23, 1947.

the past two years and the 1947 lamb crop may be 15 percent below a year earlier. The relatively slow demand for coarse crossbred wools during much of the 1946-47 season has also tended to bring some reduction in sheep raising.

Production in Uruguay also fell off in 1947, according to preliminary figures and is now estimated at 168 million pounds compared with the record output of 176 million pounds in 1946. The upward trend in sheep numbers since 1942 is believed to have received a check in 1947. Production in both of these countries, however, is still materially above the 1936-40 average.

Changes in Northern Hemisphere countries since publication in June 1947 are confined principally to a downward revision of production in the United States, in Canada and in the United Kingdom.

The downward revision in the estimate for the United States is due mainly to a smaller production of pulled wool, now estimated at only 52 million pounds or the smallest quantity in many years. Production of shorn and pulled wool in 1947 is estimated at 308 million pounds compared with 341 million in 1946 and an average for 1936-40 of 425 million pounds. A further decline is indicated for 1948 as a result of an expected smaller number of stock sheep on hand on January 1, 1948. The 1947 lamb crop was the smallest in 22 years and next year's crop promises to be even smaller because of a further reduction this year of the number of ewes of breeding age.

A recent census of sheep numbers made in the Canadian Prairie Provinces has caused the Canadian Government to revise its estimate for June 1946 downward from 3,378,000 to 2,942,000. This necessitates a downward revision of the wool estimate for that year to 17.0 million pounds. A further decrease of 8 percent in numbers of sheep in 1947 brings production for 1947 to the low point of 14 million pounds which is 18 percent below 1946 and 10 percent below the average for the years 1936-40.

Sheep numbers and wool production in the United Kingdom were materially smaller in 1947 as the result of adverse weather conditions during the winter and spring months. The number of sheep as of June 1947 fell to 16,873,000, the lowest number in many years, and 17 percent below 1946. Wool production showed a corresponding decrease and is now estimated at 70 million pounds, against 87.5 million in 1946 and an average of 110 million for the 5 years 1936-40. Several years will be necessary to rehabilitate the sheep industry. Various subsidies have been proposed to encourage breeding. The government has again purchased the wool clip at an average increase of 6d. per pound on the annual basic price and the domestic wool is being sold at public auctions which began in November.

Next after the United Kingdom the other important wool-producing countries of Europe are Spain, Rumania, France, Germany and Italy. Production in all of these five countries except Spain is below prewar levels. For Europe as a whole wool production in 1947 totaled 405 million pounds compared to 416 million pounds in 1946 and 1936-40 average of 514 million pounds.
For additional details by countries, see Foreign Agricultural Circular FW-1-47 of June 23, 1947

(Table on following pages)

WOOL: Production in specified countries, greasy basis, averages 1931-35 and 1936-40, annual 1945 to 1947 1/

Continent and Country	Average		1945	1946 2/	1947 2/
	1931-35	1936-40			
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America					
Canada	17.3	15.6	19.6	17.1	14.0
United States -					
Shorn	366.3	360.6	307.9	279.9	256.3
Pulled	64.8	64.7	70.5	61.3	52.0
Total	431.1	425.3	378.4	341.2	308.3
Estimated total 3/	458.2	451.7	409.2	369.5	333.5
Europe					
Albania	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.8
Bulgaria	26.8	28.7	4/ 19.3	4/ 21.9	4/ 25.7
Eire	18.4	17.2	16.1	14.5	13.0
Estonia	1.9	2.4	-	-	-
Finland	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.4
France 5/	36.9	37.1	25.0	26.5	28.6
Germany	30.5	39.8	-	-	-
Greece	17.7	19.3	11.2	13.1	15.1
Hungary	11.4	12.9	2.3	3.3	4.0
Italy	31.0	30.4	23.8	24.7	27.0
Latvia	4.2	5.9	-	-	-
Lithuania	3.7	3.6	-	-	-
Netherlands	2.9	3.1	2.4	2.7	2.8
Norway	5.8	5.9	6.1	5.8	6.0
Poland	9.9	11.8	-	-	-
Portugal	15.8	16.3	15.8	17.6	18.0
Rumania	53.9	50.3	-	-	-
Spain	68.9	70.0	81.5	79.0	77.0
United Kingdom	113.8	110.1	83.7	87.5	70.0
Yugoslavia	30.7	34.7	-	-	-
Estimated total 6/	499.0	514.0	406.9	415.6	405.1
Soviet Union	159.6	272.0	250.0	260.0	270.0
Asia					
Iran	38.0	36.3	28.7	29.5	30.0
Iraq	18.5	21.6	23.0	24.2	24.2
Syria and Lebanon	11.1	10.7	13.6	14.3	13.0
Turkey	41.4	67.7	70.0	69.0	55.0
Afghanistan	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
China 7/	90.0	88.0	75.0	75.0	75.0
India	71.9	72.9	75.0	80.0	83.0
Estimated total 8/	318.1	344.2	332.5	339.3	327.5
South America					
Argentina 9/	361.0	411.0	505.0	515.0	495.0
Brazil 10/	35.0	35.5	39.0	39.0	39.0
Chile	33.8	32.6	34.8	33.0	32.0
Peru 11/	18.4	19.4	20.1	20.1	20.1
Uruguay 12/	110.6	126.2	175.2	176.0	168.0
Estimated total 13/	574.8	638.9	791.2	800.6	771.6

(Continued from preceding page)

WOOL: Production in specified countries, greasy basis, averages 1931-35 and 1936-40, annual 1945 to 1947 [1]

Continent and Country	Average				
	1931-35	1936-40	1945	1946 [2]	1947 [2]
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Africa					
Algeria	19.1	22.6	21.6	19.8	20.2
Egypt	5.8	7.5	5.6	5.6	5.6
French Morocco	30.7	35.1	40.0	30.0	25.0
Tunisia	11.9	12.0	13.2	11.8	11.0
Union of South Africa [14]	269.5	252.3	210.0	209.3	200.0
Estimated total [15]	343.1	336.8	297.5	283.7	269.0
Oceania					
Australia	1,010.5	1,051.9	932.9	970.0	980.0
New Zealand	281.1	313.8	365.0	360.0	360.0
Estimated total	1,291.8	1,365.9	1,298.0	1,330.1	1,340.1
Estimated world total [16]	3,640.0	3,920.0	3,790.0	3,800.0	3,720.0

[1] For summary purposes wool produced mostly in the spring in the Northern Hemisphere is combined with that produced in the season beginning July 1 or October 1 of the same year in the Southern Hemisphere. Pulled wool is included for most countries at its greasy equivalent. [2] Preliminary. [3] Includes estimates for Mexico, Newfoundland, Netherlands West Indies, Guatemala and El Salvador. [4] Includes Southern Dobrudja with Bulgaria and excludes it from Rumania for these years. [5] Data for years 1945 and 1946 not comparable with prewar and 1947. [6] Includes estimates for countries producing 2 million pounds or less, namely Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Iceland, Sweden and Switzerland. [7] Includes China Proper (22 provinces), Manchuria, Jehol and Sinkiang (Turkestan). [8] Includes estimates for Cyprus, Palestine, Trans-Jordan and Outer Mongolia. [9] Based on estimates of the Buenos Aires Branch, First National Bank of Boston. [10] Estimates based largely on production in Rio Grande do Sul, which produces about 80 percent of the total. [11] Based on surveys of the Junta Nacional de la Industria Lanar. [12] Estimates of the Camara Mercantil de Productos del Pais (Mercentile Exchange of Uruguay). [13] Includes relatively small production in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Falkland Islands, Paraguay and Venezuela. [14] Union of South Africa, Union Protectorates and South West Africa. [15] Includes estimates for Kenya, French West Africa and Togo and Libya. [16] Rounded to tens of millions.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States foreign service officers, results of office research, and other information. Estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to prewar boundaries except as noted.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production, approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. For this report the Committee was composed of Joseph A. Becker, Chairman, C.M. Purves, Floyd E. Davis, Esther H. Johnson, Anna A. Jones, and Constance H. Farnworth.

SUGAR PRODUCTION

(Continued from Page 367)

In South America sugar production continues to increase slowly. The 1946-47 output is expected to total 3,153,000 short tons compared with 3,122,000 in 1946-47 and the prewar average of 2,414,000 tons. Production in Argentina and Brazil has made substantial progress in the last two years. The area as a whole is expected to have a sizable quantity for export during the current marketing season.

Production in Africa also is expected to be increased this season or from 1,289,000 short tons in 1946-47 to 1,424,000 tons in 1947-48. Most of the increase this season is expected to occur in Mauritius, Reunion, and the Union of South Africa.

In Oceania, production in 1947-48 is indicated at 1,715,000 tons compared with 1,650,000 tons in 1946-47. Hawaii and the Fiji Islands have increased prospects over last year.

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SPANISH DRIED APRICOT PRODUCTION LARGER

The 1947 preliminary estimate of dried apricot production in Spain has been raised to 3,900 short tons compared with 2,200 tons in 1946 and 2,600 tons in 1945. This estimate exceeds the 10-year average (1936-45) of 2,600 tons by 50 percent and is 19 percent below the 5-year average (1941-45) of 4,800 tons.

The pack in Mallorca turned out to be considerable larger than had been expected and is now believed to have totaled about 2,400 short tons. The crop of fresh apricots in Mallorca was unusually good. During the early part of the season it was anticipated that the United Kingdom would purchase about 11,000 short tons of pulp, but the prices asked by the Spanish were too high and the deal fell through. This made it necessary to dry a larger percentage of the crop. The shortages of tin plate and sugar also made it necessary to dry more.

In the Murcia area, the apricot crop was only half as large as a year earlier, and most of the crop was sold fresh. The crop in Valencia was also smaller and a large part was sold fresh. The Valencia shippers were able to export 708 short tons of fresh cots to the United Kingdom by sea and 71 tons by air. It is reported there are still about 2,200 tons of dried apricots available from previous years but of very poor quality unsuited for export.

The export of dried apricots so far this season has been small, chiefly because of high prices and lack of foreign exchange on the part of most importing countries. The exporters are pressing the government for some assistance in exporting, but so far none has been forthcoming.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

TOBACCO

U. S. TOBACCO GAINS IN BELGIAN MARKET

Belgium's imports of leaf tobacco during the first eight months of 1947 totaled 26.7 million pounds, and of this total the United States supplied 16.7 million pounds, or 63 percent. Other principal sources of supply were the Dominican Republic, Brazil and Argentina. During the prewar (1935-39) period, Belgium's imports averaged 39.9 million pounds annually, of which 13.2 million pounds, or only 33 percent, were from the United States.

The increase in leaf imports from the United States is attributed to larger takings of flue-cured and Burley. As revealed by United States export statistics, exports of Burley to Belgium during the most recent marketing year were more than double the prewar average. Exports of flue-cured for the past year have been about three times the prewar average, but a considerable decline in shipments of fire-cured leaf occurred.

Imports of cigarettes into Belgium during the period January-August 1947, totaled 1,459,000 pounds, of which 1,013,000 pounds were from the United States. Prewar imports of cigarettes averaged only 176,000 pounds from all sources.

The sharp increase in imports of flue-cured and Burley may be explained by greater cigarette production. During the first eight months of this year, a total of 32.7 million pounds of leaf tobacco was utilized in the manufacture of products, of which cigarettes accounted for 48 percent. In 1938, about 26 percent of the total leaf used in tobacco manufactures went into cigarettes. A definite trend away from the manufacture of smoking mixtures, which made up about two-thirds of Belgian tobacco consumption in 1938, is evident. According to reports, the current monthly usings of leaf tobacco are running slightly below the immediate prewar average.

TROPICAL PRODUCTS

INDIA'S 1947-48 TEA EXPORTS EXPECTED TO EXCEED 1946-47

With 140 to 150 million pounds of tea needed for India's own consumption, it is estimated that India teas available for export during the 1947-48 season will total 430,000,000 pounds as compared with 425,000,000 pounds during 1946-47, and that of this amount 268,000,000 pounds will be allocated to possible purchase by the British Ministry of Food.

Of India's estimated annual prewar production of approximately 425,000,000 pounds of tea, South India supplied a yearly average of 71,000,000 pounds, or approximately 18 percent of the total crop. Since World War II, India's entire output of tea has been maintained at well over 500,000,000 pounds, with the 1947-48 crop estimated at 580,000,000 pounds. Of this amount, South India is expected to produce only about 90,000,000 pounds as compared with 96,000,000 pounds in 1946.

The decline in South India's production for this season is attributed to the severe epidemic of fungus disease known as "blister blight" which first appeared on many plantations in Travancore, Anamallais, Hills and Nilgiris in the early months of 1947. Should the present crop suffer additional blight damage during the current monsoon season, it is believed this year's production may decline still further from the original 90,000,000 pound estimate.

BULK OF BOLIVIA'S TEA IMPORTS NOW SUPPLIED BY INDIA

The bulk of Bolivia's tea supplies, which in former years have been furnished almost entirely by British merchants, are now largely supplied directly from Indian sources. In 1946, total imports of tea into Bolivia were estimated at 268 tons, of which 127 tons comprise imports from India, as compared with total imports of 227 tons in 1945 and 84 tons imported from India.

Although Bolivia's tea production is considered very insignificant compared to that country's consumption requirements, the Bolivian Government' is making every effort to encourage tea cultivation. Tea acreage presently is confined to the two producing areas of Mapiri and Yungas, both in the Department of La Paz. Efforts are also being made to import machinery for tea processing on an industrial scale. All Bolivian tea processing is now performed by hand.

INDIA'S COFFEE CROP BELOW AVERAGE

On the basis of reports from the field staff of the Indian Coffee Board, India's 1947-48 coffee production is placed at only 216,000 bags, which is even less than last season's poor crop of 257,000 bags (revised downward from 323,000 bags). Unseasonal rains in November and December of 1946 were responsible for the reduction in the 1946-47 crop, but no reason is given for the low outturn expected in 1947-48. About 290,000 bags is considered an average crop. Most of India's coffee is produced in Madras and Coorg provinces, and in the States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin. About 212,000 acres were devoted to coffee growing in 1946.

Coffee consumption in India increased sharply during the war years, or from 118,000 bags in 1939 to 288,000 bags in 1946. If consumption continues at the present rate, India will have little coffee to export during the next few years. Coffee exports for the year ended March 30, 1947, amounted to 57,648 bags, compared with 142,248 bags in 1939-40. Imports of coffee into India from any country other than Burma are prohibited under the Destructive Pests and Diseases Act. Only small quantities have been imported from Burma in recent years.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

PALESTINE EXPECTS 15-MILLION BOX CITRUS CROP

The 1947-48 citrus crop in Palestine is expected to total 15.3 million boxes, approximating the record crop of 1938-39, according to latest official estimates. The current estimate is about one-third larger than the 1946-47 production of 10.8 million boxes and is the result of increasing care the groves have received since the close of the war.

The Citrus Marketing Ordinance of 1947 again places the responsibility for marketing the citrus crop in the hands of the Citrus Marketing Board which holds a monopoly on exports of oranges, grapefruit and lemons to the United Kingdom, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Eire, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. Exports to other countries will be licensed to citrus contractors approved by the Board upon the presentation of firm orders at prices not lower than the minimum price fixed by the Board.

Since July, a delegation from the Citrus Marketing Board has been visiting principal customer countries, and several contracts have been signed. Largest of these is the contract with the British Ministry of Food providing for the sale of 7,700,000 boxes of Shamouti oranges, 650,000 boxes of Valencia oranges, 1,500,000 boxes of grapefruit and 150,000 boxes of lemons. The contract with Eire covers 312,000 boxes of oranges and lemons. The United Kingdom is paying 17 shillings three pence ($3.45) per box for oranges and grapefruit, and 13 shillings three pence ($2.65) per box for the lemons. Prices to Eire are 2 shillings per box higher than to Britain. In each case, the purchaser furnishes the boxes, and prices are f.o.b. Palestine port. The Citrus Marketing Board agreed, however, that wastage in excess of 10 percent would be borne by the exporter and the responsibility involves the return of 25 shillings ($5.00) per box for damaged lemons and 29 shillings per box for damaged oranges and grapefruit.

Czechoslovakia has ordered 250,000 boxes of oranges and grapefruit at a price of 26 shillings ($5.20) per packed box. Negotiations with other countries are still in progress. Sweden is expected to purchase about 400,000 boxes, and Norway about 200,000 boxes. Sales to the Netherlands, Belgium and Switzerland are expected to total about 900,000 boxes. If these latter sales are consummated, exports to European countries would absorb about 12 million of the 15 million box crop, and the remaining 3 million boxes would scarcely be sufficient to meet the domestic demand for fresh sales and for processing and trade with neighboring countries.

FATS AND OILS

NICARAGUA INCREASES SESAME SEED OUTPUT

Nicaragua's 1947 sesame seed crop is the largest yet produced in that country. The preliminary forecast is 15,000 short tons compared with 5,800 last season and 4,800 tons in 1945. The rapid expansion is attributed to high prices and increasing mechanization of farming. The bulk of this year's production will probably be available for export, principally to the United States, thus providing the dollar exchange so urgently needed in Nicaragua. The United States imported from that country, 1,783 tons of sesame seed in 1946 and 3,242 during January-September (the latest figures available) of this year.

COTTON

COTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS ON FOREIGN MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on foreign markets, converted at current rates of exchange:

COTTON: Spot prices of certain foreign growths and qualities in specific markets

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1947	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound
Alexandria		Kantar			
Ashmouni, Good	11-20	99.05 lbs	Tallari	40.75	34.00
Ashmouni, F.G.F.	"	"	"	38.50	32.12
Giza 7, Good	"	"	"	46.25	38.59
Giza 7, F.G.F.	"	"	"	(not quoted)	
Karnak, Good	"	"	"	50.00	41.72
Karnak, F.G.F.	"	"	"	46.50	38.80
Bombay		Candy			
Jarila, Fine	"	784 lbs.	Rupee	448.00	17.24
Broach, Fine	"	"	"	563.00	21.67
Sind American, Fine	"	"	"	573.00	22.05
Punjab " 289-F, Fine	"	"	"	683.00	26.29
Kampala, East African	"	"	"	920.00	35.41
Buenos Aires		Metric ton			
Type B	11-21	2204.6 lbs.	Peso	2,590.00	34.98
Lima		Sp. quintal			
Tanguis, Type 5	11-20	101.4 lbs.	Sol	162.50	24.65
Pima, Type 1	"	"	"	196.00	29.73
Recife		Arroba			
Mata, Type 5	11-21	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	115.00	18.92
Sertao, Type 5	"	"	"	125.00	20.57
Sao Paulo					
Sao Paulo, Type 5	"	"	"	171.50	28.22
Torreon		Sp. quintal			
Middling, 15/16"	"	101.4 lbs.	Peso	132.00	26.79

Compiled from weekly cables from representatives abroad.

PEANUT PRODUCTION (Continued from Page 371)

Peanut production in China, excluding Manchuria, for 1947 is estimated at 2,380,000 short tons, only a 2-percent decrease from last year's revised figure of 2,425,000, but almost a 20-percent decrease from the 1935-39 average annual output. No information is available for the current Manchurian crop, but last year's production is reported to have been considerably less than average.

In the absence of export demand from China, the plantings of peanuts in Shantung, Honan, and Kiangsu, normally the source of most of the commercial production, are estimated to have declined by nearly 37 percent in favor of other competing food crops. It is estimated that the lack of export trade has considerably increased the domestic consumption of peanuts in the form of cooking oil since the war. Besides cooking, peanut oil was also used extensively in rural districts for lighting purposes when kerosene was unobtainable.

Official figures are as yet not available for the peanut crop in Burma. However, prospects point to a higher acreage and yield as a result of favorable weather despite the possibility of there having been a shortage of seed for planting and a shortage of fertilizer.

The Netherlands Indies produced 215,000 tons of peanuts this year compared with 117,000 in 1946 and the prewar average of 289,000 tons.

AFRICA:

From the extremely limited information available concerning peanut production in Africa, which continent ranks second in importance, it is believed that the 1947 output will be approximately 1,450,000 tons, a 1 percent decrease from last year's crop and a 13 percent decrease from the prewar average. The French West African harvest was expected to reach at least 400,000 tons, a slight increase over 1946 but less than half the prewar output. Nigeria harvested 560,000 tons of peanuts from approximately 2.5 million acres. This is a decrease of 10 percent from the revised estimate of 616,000 tons for 1946. There is very little pest or disease damage in Nigeria, no labor difficulties, and the cost of production varies little. A price increase from £ 12 per long tons ($43.18 per short tons) in 1945 to £ 16 ($57.57) in 1946 was some stimulant toward export, but it is reported to have had very little effect so far on production, principally because the areas have not extended materially although there was a slight increase in 1946 over 1945. The Agricultural Department is constantly bringing to the attention of farmers methods of improving cultivation, but there has been little improvement or increased use of machinery so far. Road transportation to the collection center of Kano is reasonably efficient, but the railway has not been able to move the entire export crop to the coast. Before the November harvest, it was anticipated that there would be 90,000 tons still unmoved at Kano. Local consumption was estimated at about 270,000 tons in 1945 and 250,000 in 1946. For the same years exports amounted to 347,000 and 360,000 tons, respectively.

Peanut production estimates for the Belgian Congo are not available, but 546,000 acres were planted to this crop in 1947 compared with only about 245,000 in prewar years. Experts from various agricultural enterprises are being sent to the East Congo where an experimental tract of 1,200 acres is now being cultivated. Enough has been accomplished successfully to give a great stimulus to the entire peanut program for East Africa. Peanuts have been produced by the natives primarily for food and have not been of major commercial importance as an export product, nor have the possibilities of oil been exploited. However, it is believed that this crop will increase in importance now that crushing mills exist and that other African area studies have shown the importance of peanuts as a native staple and as an export potentiality.

The vast British "groundnut" scheme for East and Central Africa has actually been started. Tractors and other mechanized equipment have been arriving on the scene in substantial quantities. This plan, outlined early in 1946, called for the mechanized production of about 64,000 tons of peanuts in 1948 and for approximately 680,000 tons by 1952.

The Union of South Africa produced a record crop of 35,000 tons of peanuts this year, almost three times the prewar average. Plans are now in progress for doubling the crop next year.

SOUTH AMERICA:

South American peanut production for 1947 is placed at only 179,000 tons compared with 211,000 in 1946 due to the reduced output in Argentina. The 118,000-ton harvest represents a decrease of 23 percent from last year's crop and is the smallest since 1943. Uruguay's 1947 production came to 6,300 tons compared with 5,900 a year ago.

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LATE NEWS

Information has been received from Spain that the exportation of almonds and filberts has been temporarily curtailed. Full particulars are expected in the near future, and will be published in Foreign Crops and Markets.

CORRECTION

The Soviet Union's wheat production during the 1935-39 period is estimated at 1,240 million bushels, instead of 1,124 bushels, as reported in the November 24, 1947 issue of Foreign Crops and Markets.

Table II. Canadian Imports from the United States in 1946 of Agricultural Products Included in List of Imports Prohibited as of November 18, 1947

Commodity	Value of Imports from the United States, 1946 (1,000 Canadian Dollars) 1/
Fresh vegetables:	
Tomatoes	3,810
Lettuce	2,671
Celery	2,052
Carrots	1,594
Cabbage	1,161
Beans, green	579
Cauliflower	462
Cucumbers	360
Spinach	360
Other fresh vegetables	1,459
Total fresh vegetables	14,508
Canned vegetables:	
Tomatoes	416
Other canned vegetables	114
Total canned vegetables	530
Dried vegetables	141
Vegetables juices and sauces	285
Frozen vegetables	261
Soups and soup preparations	305
Ginger and spices, nutmegs and mace, ground	38
Mustard, ground	176
Fresh fruits:	
Grapes	5,479
Melons	1,623
Pears	1,494
Plums or prunes	1,450
Peaches	1,278
Cranberries	531
Apricots and quinces	461
Strawberries	336
Cherries	237
Other fresh fruits	91
Total fresh fruits	12,980

(Continued on following page)

Dried fruits:	
Apricots and nectarines	769
Peaches	628
Dates	487
Other dried fruits	223
Total dried fruits	2,107
Canned fruits	106
Other fruit preparations 2/	503
Grape juice	71
Nuts, not shelled:	
Peanuts	5,033
Walnuts	1,380
Pecans	399
Almonds	237
Other nuts, not shelled	78
Total nuts, not shelled	7,127
Glucose and corn sirup	911
Sirups and molasses	427
Maple sugar and sirup	2
Honey	1
Dried peas	582
Dried beans	409
Biscuits, sweetened and not sweetened	616
Prepared cereal foods	753
Rice	140
Meats, fresh:	
Poultry and game	1,210
Pork	131
Other fresh meats	3
Total fresh meats	1,344
Meats, prepared and preserved, and meat extracts	32
Eggs in the shell	70
Condensed milk	7
TOTAL IMPORTS LISTED	44,432

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations

1/ Valued at 90.9¢ U. S. from January 1 to July 5; at par for remainder of year. 2/ Principally candied fruit peels; fruit pulp; fruits, crushed or frozen.

Source: Trade of Canada, December, 1946